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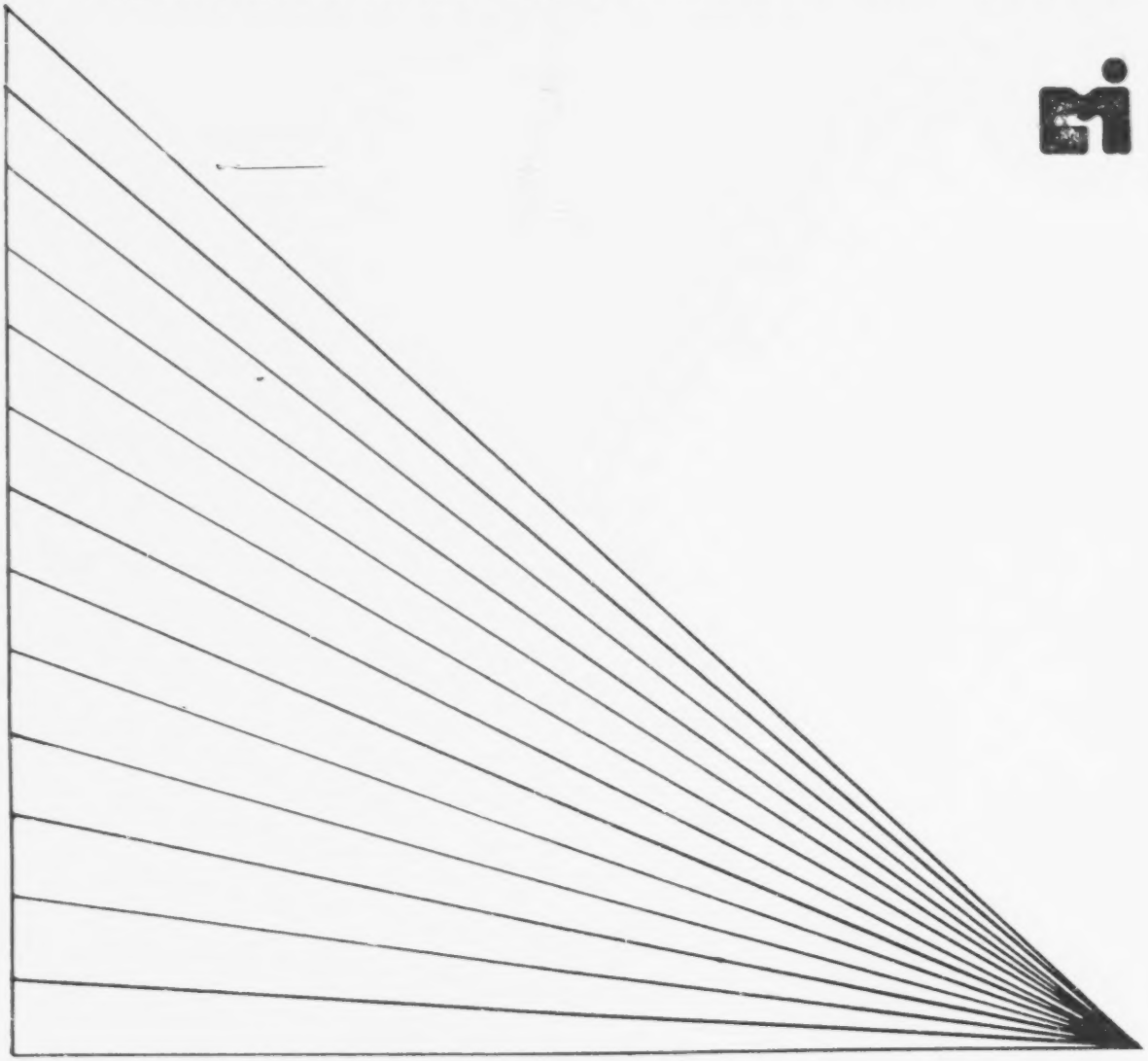
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



JUNE, 1984

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

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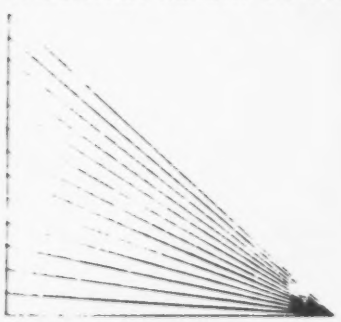

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1984

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate increased slightly from 4.9 percent in May to 5.0 percent in June. This is the lowest June rate since 1974, but marks the first increase since this January. The average June trend for 1970-1983 was a larger gain of 0.5 percentage points.

*The June labor force and employment were at record-breaking levels. The labor force increased by 44,144 persons between May and June, with employment up by 39,994 and unemployment up by only 4,150. As employment gains have outnumbered unemployment declines and as discouraged workers have rejoined the labor market, the labor force is up by 27,021 persons since last June.

*June unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.4 percent in Somerset County. Only Somerset and Garrett still have rates exceeding 10 percent.

*Nonagricultural payroll employment was up by 19,600 jobs between May and June, almost three times the increase during last June. This June's seasonal hiring was much stronger in manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, services, and federal government. Also, seasonal layoffs in education began at a slower pace this June than a year ago.

*Average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries were up by $7.12 between May and June to $385.11. Average weekly hours edged up by 0.5 hours to 41.1 and average hourly earnings by 6 cents to $9.37. Weekly earnings were up by 7.9 percent since last June.

*Initial claims for State Unemployment Insurance decreased by 1,039 between May and June, and continued claims by 10,503. Since last June, initial claims are down by 6,698 and continued claims by 74,737.

*June's active applicants for State Employment Services are up by 1,242 from March but down by 4,753 from last June. Meanwhile, nonagricultural job openings filed with ES are way up by 15,765 from March and by 7,193 from last June.

*The U.S. consumer price index for all items increased during June by 0.3 percent from May and by 4.2 percent from last June.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate increased by a minor 0.1 percentage points from 4.9 percent in May to 5.0 percent in June. It is the lowest June rate since 1974, before the last two recessions. Although this is the first increase since January and compares with no increase last June, the average trend for June during 1970-1983 was a larger gain of 0.5 percentage points. In both 1983 and 1984, June's unemployment increase has been less than normal, as the strong recovery has diluted students and summer workers' seasonal impact on unemployment.

DURING this June, seasonal hiring was brisk in food processing, construction, trucking, food stores, eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, real estate, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, health and legal services, and government. This outnumbered layoffs in education and water transportation. Compared with last June, this June's hiring was much stronger in most categories and the seasonal layoffs in education got off to a slower start.

CLAIMS filed for unemployment insurance decreased between May and June; however, students and summer workers swelled the ranks of unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Drops in claims were noted in the construction industry, business services, and the manufacturing categories of food, apparel and textiles, chemicals, rubber and plastics, and transportation equipment. Still, the greatest number of claims were filed by unemployed persons from special trade contracting, transportation equipment manufacturing, eating and drinking places, and business services.

THE June labor force and employment totals are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970). Between May and June, the civilian labor force swelled by an estimated 44,144 persons, with 39,994 of the gain in employment and only 4,150 in unemployment. The labor force has increased for the past four months, a sign of people's increasing confidence in the economy's ability to provide jobs. Even though the labor force has increased, unemployment has decreased, except for June's small upturn. Employment has been able to accommodate the growing labor force. During last June, the labor force and employment registered only one-third the gain seen this June. Yet, unemployment increased by an even smaller amount than it did this year.

SINCE January, Maryland's unemployment rate has dropped by 1.8 percentage points, less than the 2.2 decrease last year but considerably more than the average 0.5 decrease between 1970 and 1983. Over the year, the rate has fallen by 1.8 percentage points from last June's rate of 6.8 percent. The labor force is up by an estimated 27,021 persons since last June, as employment gains of 66,317 have outnumbered unemployment declines of 39,296. In both April and May, the labor force was lower than its level the previous year. Employment is up over the year for the 21st consecutive month, and unemployment is down for the 18th consecutive month.

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the national rate. The gap for June is 2.4 percentage points. The U.S. June rate of 7.4 percent is up slightly from its May level of 7.2 percent. Last June, the U.S. rate was much higher at 10.2 percent. Then the nation's recovery was just getting underway, six months after Maryland's. In May, 42 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

FOR July, Maryland's unemployment rate is expected to show little change, with the economy settled into normal summertime conditions. The stability should prevail until summer jobs end and schools reopen.

MARYLAND'S counties showed as little change in unemployment between May and June as did the state. Unemployment rates inched up in 10 counties, inched down in 13, and held steady in 1. Only in five Eastern Shore counties did the rate change by more than a full percentage point. June unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.4 percent in Somerset County. Only Somerset and Garrett counties still have unemployment exceeding 10 percent. Rates have fallen below 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Talbot, and Worcester counties. In January, Worcester County's rate was 20.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area was the same 5.8 percent in May and June. Employment increased by 14,353 persons over the month as unemployment gained by 445. Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched down from 7.0 percent in May to 6.9 percent in June. Areawide, hiring was noted in food processing, construction, trucking, real estate, government, and health, business, amusement/recreation, and legal services. Layoffs were registered in water transportation, education, and eating and drinking places.

IN Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, unemployment increased from 3.0 percent in May to 3.3 percent in June. Rates increased slightly in all three of the area's counties. Employment expanded by 15,920 persons and unemployment by 3,245. Seasonal layoffs in education were greatly outnumbered by hiring in construction, federal government, general merchandise, food stores, eating and drinking places, real estate, hotels and lodging places, business services, and health services.

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment rate dipped from 7.5 percent in May to 7.2 percent in June, with decreases for all four of the area's counties. Employment expanded by 1,796 persons, while unemployment declined by 242. Some hiring was noted in construction as seasonal layoffs began in education.

FOR Southern Maryland, the unemployment rate rose from 6.1 percent in May to 6.6 percent in June. The Eastern Shore's rate stayed at its June level of 6.4 percent. Trends were mixed among the counties. Cecil and Kent had noticeable gains in their unemployment rates; while Caroline, Somerset, and Worcester had notable declines. Areawide, jobs increased in food processing, construction, food stores, eating and drinking places, and hotels and lodging places. Seasonal layoffs began in education.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

ALMOST three times as many jobs were added during this June as compared with last June. Nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 19,600 jobs between this May and June but by only 7,400 a year ago. This June's seasonal hiring was more substantial in manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, services, and federal government. Hiring was slower only in finance/insurance/real estate. Also, seasonal layoffs in education began at a slower pace this June than last year. June's total employment of 1,770,400 is the highest recorded for any month ever. Since this January, jobs have swelled by 82,900, stronger than the hiring of 61,800 during that five-month period in 1983. For the 18th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, swelling between June of 1983 and 1984 by 54,100 jobs.

AFTER increasing slightly by 300 jobs during May, manufacturing jumped by 3,100 jobs during June. This is the largest monthly increase since last September. This is also much more than the total job gain of 1,800 between January and May. The June manufacturing total of 217,600 is the highest since April, 1982. During last June, employment increased by a sizable but still lesser 2,200 jobs. For the 10th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, rising above last June's level by 4,300 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 10 have increased in employment since last June, 7 decreased, and two stayed the same. The major growth industries are nonelectrical machinery (+2,600), electric and electronic equipment (+2,300), and printing and publishing (+1,100). On the other hand, primary metals is down by 1,400 jobs and transportation equipment by 1,300.

DURING this June, 1,300 jobs were added in food processing, more than the seasonal hiring of 900 last June. Hiring occurred throughout this industry with 200 jobs added in food products, 500 in preserved fruits and vegetables, 200 in beverages, and others in seafood. Between March and June, food processing has swelled by 2,000 jobs, 800 of them in preserved fruits and vegetables and others in seafood. Elsewhere in manufacturing during June, paper/allied products increased by 500 jobs, transportation equipment by 400 (200 of them in ship and boat building and repair), rubber/plastics products by 300, and apparel/textile products by 200. Primary metals accounted for the only loss, 200 jobs.

NONMANUFACTURING employment has soared by 78,000 jobs since January, with 16,500 of that gain coming in June. Last year, jobs expanded by a much lesser 55,300 between January and June and 5,200 during June. For the 18th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, topping last June's level by 49,800 jobs. Trade has gained 16,300 jobs, services 14,200, construction 10,500, state government 2,900, transportation 2,600, local government 2,400, communication/public utilities 800, and finance/insurance/real estate 700. The only lossers are mining down by 400 and federal government down by 300.

BETWEEN May and June, seasonal hiring in many categories boosted services by 8,100 jobs. Extensive hiring was seen in hotels/lodging places, business services, automotive repair/garages, amusement/recreation, health, and legal services. This outnumbered seasonal layoffs of 2,000 at private schools. Last June, a much lesser 5,400 jobs were added, with slower hiring particularly in business services.

TRADE expanded by 4,500 jobs during this June. Hiring was brisk at food stores, eating and drinking places, and general merchandise stores. Slower hiring across-the-board resulted in a smaller increase of 1,500 last June. More business and good weather contributed to a growth of 3,300 in construction this June. Construction is at its highest level since December, 1981. Last June, employment rose by a lesser 2,800. Summer workers boosted federal government by 2,300 jobs during June. Sizable seasonal hiring in real estate and some in banking swelled finance, insurance, and real estate by 1,900 jobs. Transportation gained a net 1,100 jobs as hiring of 1,300 in trucking and warehousing outnumbered the loss of 500 in water transportation. Last June, hiring in trucking equaled layoffs in water transportation. Seasonal layoffs of 6,300 workers in public education outnumbered the seasonal hiring of 1,400 other workers, resulting in a net loss of 4,900 jobs in state and local government. Last June, more rapid school layoffs caused a much larger net reduction of 8,900 jobs in this sector.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, employment rose by 4,700 jobs between May and June. This accounted for only 24.0 percent of the hiring statewide, though the area contained 54.5 percent of the state's total June employment. Since last June, employment has expanded by 17,800 jobs, accounting for 32.9 percent of the statewide expansion. Manufacturing industries represented 1,200 of the area's increase during this June and nonmanufacturing 3,500. Three hundred jobs were gained in each of the manufacturing industries of transportation equipment, food processing, apparel and textiles, and paper and allied products. Services expanded by 2,600 jobs with hiring in health, business, amusement/recreation, and legal services. This hiring outnumbered seasonal layoffs of 1,500 in private education. Hiring mainly in real estate boosted finance/insurance/real estate by 1,100. Construction and federal government each jumped by 900. Hiring in trucking outnumbered layoffs in water transportation, for a net gain in transportation of 600. Instead of seasonal increases, trade registered a decrease of 1,900, concentrated in eating and

drinking places. Public schools showed seasonal layoffs amounting to 2,200, while non-education state and local government agencies increased by 1,300.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly hours of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $7.12 between May and June to $385.11. Average weekly hours edged up by 0.5 hours to 41.1 and average hourly earnings by 6 cents to $9.37. Many industry groups exhibited longer workweeks because of more overtime and longer scheduled hours. Earnings rose with the overtime work, higher incentive pay, more business, and wage rate increases. Since last June, average weekly earnings have swelled by $28.22 or 7.9 percent, as the average weekly hours have lengthened by 1.0 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing rose by $9.21 between May and June to $411.58. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.6 hours to 41.7, while average hourly earnings increased by 8 cents to $9.87. The Baltimore area's workers remain higher paid and are able to work longer hours than those statewide. Since last June, average weekly earnings have increased by a greater $32.78 or 8.7 percent in the area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for June, 1984 were down 6.2 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the transportation equipment industry. Continued claims decreased 7.6 percent, weeks compensated were down 17.6 percent, and the amount of payments declined 18.0 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $128.67.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 7.2 percent and continued claims decreased 16.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down 19.5 percent and continued claims decreased 21.7 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 21.5 percent, continued claims declined 15.9 percent, weeks compensated were down 17.6 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 18.0 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $123.13.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE [1]

WITH the advent of summer and a recovering economy, some 10 percent of all active applicants this June are youth (21 and under). More of these applicants with the Maryland Department of Employment and Training appear to be better equipped for job hunting than last June, as indicated by the 33 percent decline in unskilled (X-Entry) active applicants. Male, white, and senior citizens (55 or over) active applicants continued to decline at rates exceeding 15 percent. Active applicants eligible for unemployment insurance declined by 36 percent. This decline can be expected because of continuing declines in claimants and the duration of claims.

THREE-FOURTHS of the way through FFY 1984, openings are 25 percent ahead of last year. All one-digit SIC occupations show a substantial increase (13 to 49 percent) except for processing and professional/technical/managerial occupations, which declined 4 percent and 10 percent respectively. This decline may be a by-product of companies' "lean and mean" period, where companies are trying to keep overhead low to increase profit and keep competitive price-wise.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between May and June to reach 310.7. This index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967, now costs $31.07. Since last June, prices have been inflated by 4.2 percent, more than the 3.8 percent inflation rate for 1983. At 294.3, the index for food and beverages was higher by 0.2 percent than in May and by 3.4 percent than in last June. Food prices would have decreased but for the soaring prices of oranges, hurt by harsh winter. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the price index for food at home, at 292.0, was up by 0.3 percent from May and 5.4 percent from last June.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1st quarter of 1983.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1980 for Maryland's areas and counties.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group -- 1978-1983 Annual Averages, narrative and tabular analysis for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and the Balance of State.

[1] **All comparisons are for the period June, 1983 to June, 1984 unless otherwise stated.**

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JUNE 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE '83
MARYLAND	2,269,182	2,225,038	2,155,889	2,115,895	113,293	109,143	5.0	4.9	6.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,098,839	1,084,041	1,035,633	1,021,280	63,206	62,761	5.8	5.8	7.8
BALTIMORE CITY	402,510	397,363	374,794	369,599	27,716	27,764	6.9	7.0	9.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,528	182,274	176,625	174,177	7,903	8,097	4.3	4.4	6.7
BALTIMORE	331,690	326,696	312,314	307,985	19,376	18,711	5.8	5.7	7.8
CARROLL	47,934	47,474	45,901	45,265	2,033	2,209	4.2	4.7	5.4
HARFORD	73,740	72,673	69,516	68,552	4,224	4,121	5.7	5.7	7.1
HOWARD	58,438	57,560	56,483	55,701	1,955	1,859	3.3	3.2	4.1
D. C. AREA	836,600	817,435	809,120	793,200	27,480	24,235	3.3	3.0	4.3
CHARLES	46,164	45,193	44,700	43,820	1,464	1,373	3.2	3.0	4.2
MONTGOMERY	366,242	357,806	355,785	348,784	10,457	9,022	2.9	2.5	3.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	424,195	414,435	408,636	400,595	15,559	13,840	3.7	3.3	5.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,187	146,633	137,479	135,683	10,708	10,950	7.2	7.5	10.9
ALLEGANY	35,337	35,282	32,388	32,158	2,949	3,124	8.3	8.9	11.8
FREDERICK	47,068	46,382	45,087	44,393	1,981	1,989	4.2	4.3	6.7
GARRETT	12,067	11,952	10,827	10,643	1,240	1,309	10.3	11.0	14.6
WASHINGTON	53,715	53,017	49,177	48,489	4,538	4,528	8.4	8.5	13.2
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,952	30,944	29,859	29,054	2,093	1,890	6.6	6.1	9.3
CALVERT	12,138	11,632	11,145	10,730	993	902	8.2	7.8	12.3
ST. MARY'S	19,814	19,312	18,714	18,324	1,100	988	5.6	5.1	7.5
EASTERN SHORE	153,604	145,986	143,797	136,679	9,807	9,307	6.4	6.4	8.5
CAROLINE	8,723	8,437	8,046	7,656	677	781	7.8	9.3	9.4
CECIL	31,448	30,988	28,933	29,117	2,515	1,871	8.0	6.0	9.4
DORCHESTER	15,314	15,220	14,140	13,980	1,174	1,232	7.7	8.1	11.3
KENT	8,525	8,240	8,010	7,858	515	382	6.0	4.6	8.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,300	10,026	9,556	9,264	744	762	7.2	7.6	8.6
SOMERSET	7,669	7,352	6,642	6,245	1,027	1,107	13.4	15.1	16.1
TALBOT	18,182	17,490	17,635	16,991	547	499	3.0	2.9	4.3
WICOMICO	31,588	30,679	29,805	28,931	1,783	1,748	5.6	5.7	8.5
WORCESTER	21,855	17,554	21,030	16,629	825	925	3.8	5.3	5.6
UNITED STATES[2]	115,393,000	113,251,000	106,812,000	105,096,000	8,582,000	8,154,000	7.4	7.2	10.2

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1770.4	1750.8	1716.3	964.8	960.1	947.0
Manufacturing	217.6	214.5	213.3	142.1	140.9	142.0
Durable Goods	116.7	116.3	113.6	82.7	82.7	82.9
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2
Household furniture	1.3	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.7	7.1	5.8	5.8	5.4
Primary metal industries	19.6	19.8	21.0	18.0	18.2	19.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.6	14.4	13.9	14.6	14.3	13.9
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.9	8.8	6.3	6.4	6.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	18.8	18.7	16.2	11.4	11.4	10.6
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.3	39.2	37.0	27.7	27.6	26.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.4	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.4	25.5	19.7	19.6	19.2
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	11.4	11.0	12.7	7.7	7.4	8.4
Ship and boat building and repair	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.4
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	100.9	98.2	99.7	59.4	58.2	59.1
Food and kindred products	24.7	23.4	25.0	11.8	11.5	12.1
Meat products	5.9	5.7	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	2.9	2.7	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	13.8	14.0	9.0	8.7	9.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.9	2.9	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.3	9.8	9.6	7.7	7.4	7.2
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.1	25.1	13.9	13.8	13.6
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.1	10.0	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.6	13.4	10.0	9.9	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.0	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.3	9.0	9.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
Nonmanufacturing	1552.8	1536.3	1503.0	822.7	819.2	805.0
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	109.0	105.7	98.5	52.1	51.2	46.1
Transportation and public utilities	90.7	89.4	87.2	59.4	58.6	57.8
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.5	7.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	42.5	41.4	39.9	25.3	24.7	24.4
Trucking & warehousing	27.1	25.8	23.7	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.1	4.6	5.0	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.7	40.5	39.9	28.7	28.5	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.8	26.7	26.0	19.3	19.2	18.7
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.9	13.8	13.9	9.4	9.3	9.4
Wholesale and retail trade	437.9	433.4	421.6	225.5	227.4	220.7
Wholesale trade	98.6	98.2	94.2	55.7	55.5	54.6
Retail trade	339.3	335.2	327.4	169.8	171.9	166.1
General merchandise stores	41.8	41.1	40.3	20.6	20.7	19.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	99.7	97.6	99.0	60.8	59.7	60.6
Banking	24.7	24.4	24.5	14.7	14.5	14.9
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.6	13.8	8.7	8.7	8.8
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.8	19.8	14.8	14.9	15.0
Services	419.8	411.7	405.6	220.1	217.5	214.4
Health services	112.1	111.5	111.4	68.1	67.8	67.8
Private hospitals	58.2	57.9	58.4	39.4	39.3	39.6
Educational services	24.4	26.4	24.1	17.9	19.4	17.7
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.8	10.0	9.9	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	12.4	14.0	12.1	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.5	21.3	20.9	7.6	7.4	6.8
Total government	394.4	397.0	389.4	204.7	204.7	205.3
Total federal government	132.4	130.1	132.7	54.2	53.3	54.5
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.0	43.2	43.6	19.9	19.4	19.9
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.6	13.0	7.2	7.2	6.8
Other federal government	74.7	73.3	76.1	27.1	26.7	27.8
Total state and local government	262.0	266.9	256.7	150.5	151.4	150.8
Total state government	84.0	86.8	81.1	57.9	57.8	58.2
Public universities & colleges	26.3	30.0	23.9	8.3	9.0	8.5
Non-education	57.7	56.8	57.2	49.6	48.8	49.7
Total local government	178.0	180.1	175.6	92.6	93.6	92.6
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	111.1	113.7	109.8	54.8	56.3	55.5
Non-education	66.9	66.4	65.8	37.8	37.3	37.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JUNE 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
MANUFACTURING	$385.11	$377.99	$356.89	41.1	40.6	40.1	$9.37	$9.31	$8.90
DURABLE GOODS	440.96	432.73	400.98	42.4	42.3	41.0	10.40	10.23	9.78
Lumber and wood products	265.67	273.82	257.24	39.3	41.3	38.8	6.76	6.63	6.63
Furniture and fixtures	279.72	279.72	273.90	42.0	42.0	41.5	6.66	6.66	6.60
Stone, clay and glass products	430.25	408.48	389.82	45.1	44.4	43.8	9.54	9.20	8.90
Primary metal industries	572.98	581.65	500.80	41.4	42.8	40.0	13.84	13.59	12.52
Fabricated metal products	404.42	370.64	378.40	43.3	41.0	43.0	9.34	9.04	8.80
Machinery except electrical	476.72	461.81	389.91	44.1	43.2	40.7	10.81	10.69	9.58
Electric and electronic equipment	353.56	362.52	350.28	41.4	42.4	41.9	8.54	8.55	8.36
Transportation equipment	531.10	497.72	475.98	42.9	41.1	39.5	12.38	12.11	12.05
Instruments and related products	321.11	308.10	305.63	39.4	37.3	39.9	8.15	8.26	7.66
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	300.77	272.13	263.81	41.6	38.6	38.4	7.23	7.05	6.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.95	320.49	312.02	39.8	38.8	39.1	8.24	8.26	7.98
Food and kindred products	311.81	307.68	288.38	40.6	38.8	38.4	7.68	7.93	7.51
Apparel and other textile products	209.75	208.55	209.66	34.9	34.7	35.9	6.01	6.01	5.84
Paper and allied products	340.31	330.47	318.48	41.3	40.4	41.2	8.24	8.18	7.73
Printing and publishing	366.52	373.63	365.95	38.1	38.4	38.4	9.62	9.73	9.53
Chemicals and allied products	466.14	419.74	418.32	45.7	42.1	42.0	10.20	9.97	9.96
Rubber and misc. plastic products	320.95	311.06	308.35	41.2	41.2	41.5	7.79	7.55	7.43
Leather and leather products	188.75	180.34	186.53	37.6	35.5	38.7	5.02	5.08	4.82

Covers an estimated 148,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JUNE 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
MANUFACTURING	$411.58	$402.37	$378.80	41.7	41.1	40.6	$9.87	$9.79	$9.33
DURABLE GOODS	468.70	458.38	421.69	43.0	42.6	41.1	10.90	10.76	10.26
Stone, clay and glass products	435.66	414.04	401.19	44.5	43.4	43.0	9.79	9.54	9.33
Primary metal industries	578.66	592.09	504.19	42.8	43.6	40.4	13.52	13.58	12.48
Fabricated metal products	432.77	386.65	393.38	44.8	41.8	44.5	9.66	9.25	8.84
Machinery except electrical	435.94	413.27	364.75	45.6	44.2	40.8	9.56	9.35	8.94
Electric and electronic equipment	387.99	399.23	381.63	40.5	41.5	41.8	9.58	9.62	9.13
Transportation equipment	567.67	529.92	482.30	43.6	41.4	38.4	13.02	12.80	12.56
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	299.22	253.93	244.34	41.5	38.3	38.0	7.21	6.63	6.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.40	329.67	324.00	40.0	39.2	40.0	8.46	8.41	8.10
Food and kindred products	377.81	384.05	362.44	40.8	40.9	41.0	9.26	9.39	8.84
Apparel and other textile products	215.38	215.27	226.08	33.6	33.9	36.0	6.41	9.35	6.28
Paper and allied products	309.55	294.26	279.14	41.0	40.2	41.6	7.55	7.32	6.71
Printing and publishing	342.00	345.54	340.73	38.0	37.6	38.5	9.00	9.19	8.85
Chemicals & allied products	494.89	446.02	457.95	46.6	42.6	42.6	10.62	10.47	10.75
Rubber & misc. plastic products	278.39	281.79	272.35	40.7	41.5	41.9	6.84	6.79	6.50

Covers an estimated 94,400 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
Total Initial Claims	15,850	16,889	22,548	9,111	11,605	13,118
Total Continued Claims	128,105	138,608	202,842	68,448	81,435	127,147
Total Weeks Compensated	107,882	130,929	173,325	68,090	77,848	105,788
Total Amount of Payments	$13,881,022	$16,924,698	$20,238,489	$8,383,827	$9,593,036	$12,502,523
Average Weekly Payment	$128.67	$129.27	$116.77	$123.13	$123.23	$118.18

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	259	279	272
Total Continued Claims	2,021	2,424	2,310
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	186	231	280
Total Continued Claims	1,055	1,347	1,784

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	JUNE, 1984 NUMBER	JUNE, 1984 %	MAR., 1983 NUMBER	JUNE, 1983 NUMBER	JUNE, 1983 %	% CHANGE 1983-1984
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	65560	100	64318	70313	100	-7
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	10560	16	8490	9615	14	10
22-39	40660	62	41137	43745	62	-7
40-54	11012	17	11268	12746	18	-14
55 AND OVER	3326	5	3423	4206	6	-21
SEX						
MALE	26862	41	27919	32774	47	-18
FEMALE	38696	59	36398	37535	53	3
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	27525	42	27905	33252	47	-17
BLACK *	36610	56	35106	35753	51	2
HISPANIC	516	1	477	447	1	15
OTHER	908	1	829	850	1	7
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	22024	34	22953	34245	49	-36
VETERAN	7987	12	8823	10142	14	-21
HANDICAPPED	2166	3	2049	2437	3	-11
WELFARE	28660	44	27379	27467	39	4
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	59373	100	58898	65632	100	-10
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4967	8	4949	5679	9	-13
CLERICAL	11264	19	10704	11154	17	1
SALES	1742	3	1786	2014	3	-14
SERVICE	11896	20	11653	11620	18	2
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	566	1	589	536	1	6
PROCESSING	1490	3	1543	2237	3	-33
MACHINE TRADES	2366	4	2621	3653	6	-35
BENCHWORK	2375	4	2239	2737	4	-13
STRUCTURAL WORK	5943	10	6762	8951	14	-34
MISCELLANEOUS	5174	9	5488	6651	10	-22
X-ENTRY	11087	19	10092	16498	25	-33
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	36154	100	20389	28961	100	25
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	1615	4	884	1790	6	-10
CLERICAL	7707	21	4592	5456	19	41
SALES	3380	9	1990	2731	9	24
SERVICE	8528	24	4601	7531	26	13
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	587	2	136	502	2	17
PROCESSING	1426	4	753	1484	5	-4
MACHINE TRADES	1649	5	863	1155	4	43
BENCHWORK	2487	7	1850	1670	6	49
STRUCTURAL WORK	4945	14	2572	3746	13	32
MISCELLANEOUS	3829	11	2157	2795	10	37
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	567.9	561.5	544.4
Manufacturing*	27.7	27.4	25.5
Printing and publishing	8.0	8.1	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.3	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.6	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	540.2	534.1	518.9
Construction	42.0	40.6	38.0
Transportation and public utilities*	17.1	16.8	15.2
Trucking and warehousing	7.5	7.3	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	143.6	141.6	139.9
General merchandise stores	15.0	14.7	14.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.1	29.5	29.9
Banking	6.6	6.5	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.0	4.1
Services and mining*	158.0	154.1	149.3
Private educational services	4.4	4.7	4.8
Miscellaneous services	18.0	17.8	18.0
Total government	149.4	151.5	146.6
Total federal government	73.9	72.7	74.4
Total state & local government	75.5	78.8	72.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT [1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
WESTERN MARYLAND [2]

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.4	112.3	109.4
Manufacturing	23.4	23.2	23.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.4
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	5.0	4.9	3.7
Other manufacturing	12.5	12.4	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	89.0	89.1	86.2
Construction	7.2	6.8	6.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.7	7.5	7.4
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	3.1	2.9	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.6	27.3	27.2
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.5
Retail trade*	22.2	21.9	21.7
General merchandise stores	3.5	3.4	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	21.0	21.3	20.9
Health services	8.1	8.1	8.2
Educational services	1.1	1.6	0.9
Total government	21.9	22.6	20.3
Total federal government	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total state & local government	18.7	19.4	17.2
State government	4.6	4.8	3.4
Local government	14.1	14.6	13.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT [1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE [2]

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	125.9	119.4	118.8
Manufacturing	24.5	23.0	23.2
Food & kindred products*	9.4	8.3	9.0
Meat products	4.6	4.4	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.6	2.1	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.2	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.3	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	101.4	96.4	95.6
Construction	8.2	7.7	7.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.8	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.2	32.4	31.8
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.0	4.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	23.5	21.9	22.6
Health services	8.0	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.4	23.6	22.7
Total federal government	4.9	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	18.5	18.7	17.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

1
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	440.1	438.2	434.2
Manufacturing	53.0	52.6	56.4
Durable Goods*	19.7	19.9	22.8
Stone, clay & glass products	2.9	3.0	2.9
Primary metal industries	4.8	5.3	6.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.2	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.9	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	2.1	1.8	3.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	33.3	32.7	33.6
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.4	8.1
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.5	5.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.5	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.5
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.6	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.2
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	387.1	385.6	377.8
Construction	18.1	17.8	15.6
Transportation & public utilities*	34.8	34.9	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.1	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.1	11.2	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.5	5.1
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.6	20.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.9	95.8	92.9
Wholesale trade	28.5	28.9	28.1
Retail trade	67.4	66.9	64.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.2	39.7	40.8
Banking	11.6	11.4	12.0
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.6	9.6	10.0
Services & mining*	117.2	117.2	113.3
Health services	38.2	38.1	37.8
Educational services	12.8	13.6	12.4
Social services	6.0	6.1	6.3
Misc. services	5.1	5.0	4.7
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Total government	80.9	80.2	80.4
Total federal government	14.0	13.8	14.3
Total state & local government	66.9	66.4	66.6
Total state government	29.9	29.1	29.1
Total local government	37.0	37.3	37.0

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.
*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED